

National Republican.

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A. M. CLAPP, EDITOR.

THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN

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WASHINGTON, AUGUST 2, 1880.

FOR PRESIDENT,

JAMES A. GARFIELD,

of Ohio.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,

CHESTER A. ARTHUR,

of New York.

Persons leaving town for the summer can have THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN forwarded to them at 50 cents per month, postage paid.

"Full of quotable sentences" says the organ, alluding to HANCOCK's letter. "Full of quotable sentences" would more truly describe that assemblage of glittering generalities.

The Gazette gushes thusly: "The most unreflecting republican will not for a moment compare Mr. GARFIELD in point of 'conspicuousness with General HANCOCK.' That's so! The most unreflecting republican can see that the peacock is a conspicuous bird; as a singer, however, we would as lief have a goose."

BURL thinks the great meeting of New York democrats last week was misnamed. It was not a "ratification" meeting for HANCOCK. It was a "big wake" for TILDEN. "Now," he says, "the best thing that can be done with the remains is to get them under ground as soon as possible. The sea-son is warm and lee is costly. There is an apprehension of unpleasant odors."

"CONSIDER what LEE and JACKSON would do if they were alive; these are the principles for which they fought," said WADE HAMPTON last week at Staunton, Va. This did not meet the liberal of the southern statesmen commend HANCOCK and the democratic platform to his Virginian hearers. No wonder that the World cut these sentences out when reporting the speech for northern consumption.

SAMUEL J. RANDALL said at the New York meeting that in 1877 "the solid south could then have shaken again the foundations of our government," but magnanimously refrained. He did not go on to state that southern congressmen agreed to hold their hands on condition that the revolutionary governments of HAMPTON and NICHOLS should be recognized by the new administration, thus throwing over TILDEN to gain local advantages.

HANCOCK is a "rebel" and a "traitor," say our republican cotemporaries. — Louisville Courier-Journal.

The republican journals make no allegation of the kind, and cannot, except upon the hypothesis that a man is to be known by the company he keeps. That he is now the chosen leader of the rebels and traitors of the United States and gracefully and gratefully accepts the situation is a matter of history, and how far this goes to make General HANCOCK a "rebel" and "traitor," the country will judge.

Some time ago the World asked: "What is the use of DAVENPORT?" Since Mr. DAVENPORT has put his clerks to work copying the census returns of the various precincts and wards of New York city the World has awakened to the fact that a field of usefulness in the prevention of wholesale election frauds has been found for him. The democratic organ breaks out in denunciation of Supervisor ADAMS for allowing the copying to be done. Anything likely to interfere with a big fraud in New York excites the ire of the democratic organs. Mr. DAVENPORT considers the census returns as a very valuable check upon wholesale ballot-box stuffing.

GENERAL HANCOCK's letter to General SHERMAN, dated December 28, 1876, will disappoint those of his supporters who have been expecting to find in it a bold assertion of TILDEN's claims to the presidency and a determination on the writer's part to throw his sword into the scale. As we said when the subject was first broached, General HANCOCK had no intention at any time to recognize doubtful authority. His regular army instincts taught him to look to his superior officer for orders. Whoever was king, he was subject. The letter incidentally disproves the democratic stories about a conspiracy to seat HAYES in defiance of congress, for General SHERMAN tells HANCOCK that all the talk about sending him to the Pacific coast to get him out of the way are untrue.

A NOTE of cheer comes to us from across the Sierras in the letter of "Californian," published in to-day's issue. Our correspondent is a man of prominence, keen observation and political insight, and we trust is a true prophet. The free-spirited, progressive Pacific coast states should certainly have every inclination to rally enthusiastically around the grand old republican party, and to heartily appreciate and support a candidate like General GARFIELD. In his private life, disciplined early by the stern conditions and demands of a checkered career, his character has unfolded in just and grand proportions. A man of brave simplicity of life, he has always been, to the highest sense, true to himself, to his privileges, his circumstances and his oppor-

unities. In his public life there is no evidence that he has ever been absorbed in his own greatness or distinction, but his thoughts and sympathies have been far-reaching, embracing all others. In every sense of the word he has been a broad-minded, generous-spirited statesman.

THE ENGLISH letter appears as the tail to the HANCOCK kite, and like all such appendages, is longer than the kite itself. It is a fair stump harangue from the standpoint of little regard to candor or history. It is just such a letter as a pettifogging politician who has no other character nor claim upon public confidence, but whose grasping ambition seeks honors to which he is in no degree entitled, would write to inveigle the people into his support. Nobody who knows Mr. ENGLISH has suspected for one moment that he would decline the nomination, and hence his acceptance is not a matter of the least public consequence. It is a sorry day for the nation when such a sordid copperhead as ENGLISH shall be elevated to the vice-presidency, and we are happy in the belief that such a calamity will be averted under the patriotism and good sense of the American people.

HANCOCK'S LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE.

It has come, and as we review its varied paragraphs, which, like Joseph's coat, bear several different hues, we are constrained to say that if it had emanated from the candidate of any other party than the one it represents it would be regarded as a well-said and well-meant declaration of principle and purpose. But coming as it does from the representative of a party whose history for a quarter of a century casts a doubt upon its sincerity, we are led to exclaim with HAZLITT, "hypocrisy is a mask to deceive the world, not to impose on ourselves," and in this very light this letter stands before the country. It is a deception, a delusion, an arrant fraud, so cunningly devised and decorated with the tinsel of deceit that it may entrap the unwary, but never the careful student of the political history of the country for the last two decades.

The second paragraph of this document wears the ear-marks of the vengeful TILDEN, who having been rebuked by the south for his cowardice in 1876, takes this occasion to flout the thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth amendments in its face by way of revenge. The utterances of this paragraph are creditable, and would bear some weight if the country did not understand that the words are mere wind, signifying nothing beyond their mechanical utterance. On this point the putative author of this letter seems to have changed position since 1863. If General HANCOCK stood now where he did during the war—with his face to the rebellion, which he aided in conquering, and with whose embers he is now at distance—this letter would be a consistent, manly, common-sense document that would mean something; but inasmuch as he now represents the rebel element of the nation, it is a mere trap and delusion. General HANCOCK asserts that the war for the union closed more than fifteen years ago, and that "all our people must share alike in the blessings of the union," but history tells us that they do not, and the conviction is very strong in view of this record that they will not so long as his party has the power to prevent it. He knows that the south has not respected the thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth amendments to the constitution and the laws of reconstruction that give vitality to them, and does not now respect them in its political relations to the union. He knows that the rights of citizenship, the right of opinion, free speech and a free exercise of the right of suffrage in the south are all trampled under foot, and by the very party whose banner he bears aloft in this contest. He may think that if elected president his administration will prove efficient in protecting these rights of the people, but in the light of history he cannot convince the country that he can ever accomplish that end, representing as he does the party which is deadly hostile to them. His declaration of principles in the main is unobjectionable, but his political relations at once impeach the sincerity or efficiency of his avowals and lead to distrust. It is not General HANCOCK that the friends of the union, the constitution and equal rights are contending with in this controversy, but it is with the democratic party and its legion of supporters who have once proved rebels against the national authority and who will shape his policy and control his administration, should he be elected. The people have less dread of him and his declaration of principles than they have of "the power behind the throne that is stronger than the throne itself."

THE JACKSON ASSOCIATION.

One of the saddest exhibitions of human infamy which sometimes display themselves before the public gaze is the grotesque attempt to pass off as a living thing the fleshless bones and rattling skeleton of a long dead and almost forgotten organization.

We once saw over in old Canterbury, Conn., a Quaker meeting-house, where Sunday after Sunday for months and years a venerable female wended her way, and on the rough benches of her youthful days she sat out the old hours of worship silent and alone, but perchance in happy communion with the departed spirits of the denomination who could no longer come with their bodily presence and salute her with well-remembered greetings. The winds might blow, the storm might howl, the snow might pile up in formidable drifts, the windows might rattle and the rafters creak, but neither the old dame went with a courage that never quailed and a fidelity that never faltered or grew weary, to worship at the old shrine and repeat her religious vows in the presence of the great emptiness and vacancy which filled the dear old sanctuary. Possibly, very probably, in a way she may have enjoyed it, but to think of a people reduced to that condition of decay, the last of their community, their neighborhood and their family, dependent entirely upon the dead for society, and looking despairingly on the few fleeting months or perhaps days when no footstep should pass the threshold of the holy building, and should become the abode of hate and evils, is as melancholy a subject of contemplation or imagination as the most inveterate cynic could desire. We

are led to these preliminary remarks by seeing notices in the city papers now and then appointing a meeting of the veterans of the ancient Democratic Jackson association of Washington, which are called with a spasmodic regular irregularity that responds to outside movements of the bourbon democracy with a devotion as sympathetic as the weakness of the yip of an exiling chick when the last hope has fled and succor, could it come, would be useless. These veterans still live. They still hang around the old dilapidated haunts of fifty years ago when JACKSON was in his prime and had an office to bestow upon every Virginian who raised his hat and whose color was not objectionable. They listen to the sighing of the mild west wind as it comes from a St. Louis or Cincinnati convention, lift their hats as though General JACKSON himself were passing, gather in some melancholy hall or lawyer's office and vote upon the ancient resolutions once more, rehearse in speech the story of the defense of New Orleans and the slaughter of British troops till the Mississippi ran red with the blood of a depraved generation, and go home to dream of parchment and huge deposits of red sealing wax thereon, and blue ribbon, giving title to lovely berths in the departments, the army and navy, and signifying the return of historical times, and promising the enjoyments once vouchsafed to a WOODBURY, a CARR, a VAN BUREN or other of the dispensers of patronage of the long ago.

We will not deny that there is a suggestion of monopoly in these performances. They are repeated more than once in four years. They came off when ANDREW was apoplexized, when he went swinging round the circle, when he returned, when impeachments failed, when CROMWELL was nominated and GREENEY, when CROXIN's nose got in the wrong place, when LYNN TITMUS fell from grace and when WATKINSON promised to come down with 100,000 armed men from Kentucky to make sure of the seating of TILDEN. Now they come out again on the nomination of HANCOCK, thus covering a period of sixteen years as full of disaster as they seemed to be of promise.

It is a strange record of strange hopes and more strange delusions. General JACKSON is dead. Old Hickory and young Hickory, and much later magnates of democracy, have vanished; the seeds sown by them came up, bore their grain and it was burned many years ago, the fire thereof scorching the hair of BEN HILL and burning to the bone the flesh of JEFF DAVIS and TOOMBS, while these men are trying to live on the smoke of the perishing cinders or the scattered ashes of a lost cause.

The picture is more sad than the scene in Connecticut at the Quaker meeting-house, for the case has no alleviations. The old lady had the satisfaction of knowing that it was a well-rounded life that was to end in peace, but these veterans are doomed to the awful destiny should HANCOCK succeed of being crowded from their perches by the WATKINSON hosts and the hungry hordes from Alabama, Georgia, the Carolinas and all along shore—men who never heard of any general but LEE, and whose sufferings in the confederate army are not going to be outweighed by the deprivation of twenty years watching in Washington for a JACKSON resurrection. No, old boys, you are not destined to get anything, come what will for General JACKSON is actually and positively dead, and JACKSON associations no longer count.

POLITICAL NOTES.

LANDERS has overhauled the stomach of the Indiana democracy.

THE "satellites" at present holding office will, in the event of HANCOCK's election, have to go. So says English.

The glittering generalities of General HANCOCK's letter will not satisfy the large class of independent voters who will decide the election.

It is suggested now that General HANCOCK, in imitation of the action of General Grant, who summons the "Boys in Blue" to the front, should immediately issue order No. 1 to the "Boys in Gray."

The Richmond Waig thinks that "if Mr. George D. Wise, the conservative candidate for congress in the Richmond district, gets no more votes than those of the people who nominated him, he may be considered already defeated."

CALHOUN, an obscure local politician of Philadelphia, disappointed because he did not receive the nomination for congressman, has joined the HANCOCK brigade. There are a few more in that city of the same kind, whose leaving the republican party would be a positive benefit.

The Charleston (S. C.) News and Courier says: "The republican leaders have forced the national democracy to seek success at any price and on any terms, etc. This is a candid, and the people will watch and thwart the efforts of the southern democracy as they did in 1861, when South Carolina determined to have her own way 'at any price and on any terms.'"

MR. WILLIAM WADE of Columbia, S. C., writes to us that a gross injustice was done him unintentionally by our correspondent in Charleston in classing him with democratic employees of the government in that state. Mr. Wade is an earnest republican, always was and always will be. He fought for the union and will vote as he shot.

WATKINSON will learn that it is not safe to smuggle any truth into his communications that are to pass under the eyes of his democratic cotemporaries. They did so in his letter to the New York ratification meeting. It was easily garbled by democratic editors. WATKINSON is really too much of a man to trifle in such company. He should get out.

The Penn. Monthly says: "General Arthur's letter, accepting the republican nomination for the vice-presidency, seems to have taken many people by surprise. There was a disposition to regard Mr. Arthur as a man of no personal force, and as weighing nothing, save as an appendage to Senator COCKING. The letter shows, as we should have expected, that this impression is wide of the truth."

BURL says that HANCOCK's profanity was of such a character as to endanger him as a soldier. On Platt's page of the paper we find the following: "HANCOCK was, doubtless, a gallant gentleman, but men such as his equals did not like being called 'damned sons of a-bitch,' to speak lightly, female dogs. Of course this was a term of endearment, but the man did not take it kindly."

The Petersburg (Va.) Index-Appal speaks whereof it knows not when it says that Salmon P. Chase and Lyman Trumbull left the republican party because of their opposition

to the reconstruction measures. This is not so. Mr. Trumbull was the most earnest supporter of the reconstruction acts when senator of the United States, and Mr. Chase was simply afflicted with the presidential craze. Disappointed ambition and extreme personal selfishness were the causes which led both men to withdraw from the party which gave them prominence.

The New York Herald speaks of certain testimony as "alleging campaign lies against General HANCOCK in connection with the hanging of Mrs. Surratt." The Herald should have properly characterized all statements derogatory to General HANCOCK in connection with the execution of President Lincoln's assassins not as "campaign lies," but as "rebel sympathizers' lies," if they were true. No republican has said anything but in praise of General HANCOCK's course upon the hanging matter. We should be sorry to believe that he had disapproved of it.

The Meridian (Miss.) Mercury, published by Horn & Sons, is one of the bitterest bourbon sheets in the south. A recent number contains a call for a HANCOCK and English club, and A. G. Horn, the senior proprietor, leads the list, while Jerry Horn, one of the junior proprietors, is found next to the last name on the call. Now the most peculiar fact connected with this affair is that Jerry is a clerk in the postoffice department at the national capital and has been recently promoted. The Mercury announces that he has returned to Washington to re-enter upon his duties. How is this for a republican administration?

GOVERNOR WILLIAM E. SMITH of Wisconsin has just returned from a trip to California, Oregon, Nevada, Utah and Colorado. He spent three days with General Grant in the latter state, and says that he found the general very earnest in his desire for the success of General GARFIELD. He believes that HANCOCK is and always was loyal, and said that that could not be said of all generals who were trusted with important commands under him in the army of the Potomac. Grant said he did not approve of HANCOCK's course at New Orleans. Governor Smith expresses the belief that California and Nevada, as well as Colorado, will go strongly republican this fall, and that there is no possibility of democratic success in Oregon.

HON. C. E. HOOKER has been nominated for congress in the fifth district of Mississippi. This is another of the curious southern districts. Its population is a little more than half black. In 1869 (the first congressional election after reconstruction) the counties now composing the congressional district cast 12,122 votes for the republican candidate and 9,017 for the democratic candidate. In 1876 they cast 637 republican votes all told. The surprising fluctuations of the vote will appear from the following table:

Year.	Rep.	Dem.
1869.	12,122	9,017
1876.	637	10,910
1878.	10,023	16,599
1880.	8,616	18,588
1882.	997	4,810

The sudden dropping of the democratic vote in the last election shows that it was definitely understood that the opposition candidate should not be counted in, however many votes he might receive.

MR. ROBERT R. CAMPBELL of Fauquier county, Va., has heretofore acted with the republican party of that state, but as he thinks that the party has transcended the limits of propriety in launching itself into federal politics and declaring for HANCOCK, assumes the right to declare his personal independence of that action. He therefore declares for General GARFIELD, for the reasons that to make a "solid south," as the democrats have done, is to create a solid north and virtually make two countries of the United States when there should be but one, thus continuing in hostile array the north against the south at a time when there is no reason why the southern people should not, forgetting all past bitterness, strike hands in real friendship, not with the northern copperhead democracy, the base detractor of the cause into which it plunged the south; not with that, but with the intelligent, union-loving north; with the men who fought us openly and who now stand by the fruits of their victory. He says: "There can be no genuine peace between the sections until we recognize as brothers in political friendship the best of order maintained by the several committees, that ghost of ante-bellum days; then gradually the country will divide, but it will be upon issues and not by geographical lines. Believing GARFIELD's election will hasten that, I shall give him my hearty support. In all state matters I am a readjuster."

IF ANY OF OUR CITIZENS OR

even strangers sojourning here need anything in Small-wares, made-up Laces, Laces by the yard, Hamburgs, Swiss Trimmings, a little or a longer piece of any kind of rich Ribbon, a Shade Hat or otherwise, any Summer Hosiery, Gloves, Mitts, a long handle Button Hook, so you won't have to stoop; Fine Linen Hemstitch Handkerchiefs, Summer Merino, Gauze, Gossamer or Cotton Underwear, a Corsage Bouquet, a Belt, with or without a Bag, a Fan choice and cheap, a Parasol in Silk, Satin or Japanese (they are all half price), a pair of pretty Dressing Slippers or a pair of Corsets, or even Bracelets, the Pennsylvania avenue, Seventh street or Ninth street horse-cars take intending purchasers almost to the doors of the

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prices. Address as above.

USE OLD BRAND.

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northwest, or branch store, No. 606 Ninth street,

between 11th and 12th streets, near the Pennsylvania

av. — Goods sent by mail promptly attended to.

THE RECONSTRUCTION MEASURES. This is not

so. Mr. Trumbull was the most earnest

supporter of the reconstruction acts when

senator of the United States, and Mr. Chase

was simply afflicted with the presidential

craze. Disappointed ambition and extreme

personal selfishness were the causes which

led both men to withdraw from the party

which gave them prominence.

The new passenger route to be opened across

the Potomac river, from the city of Wash-

ington to the city of Annapolis, is now

being constructed by the Potomac River

Navigation Company, and will be ready for

operation in the fall of 1880. The route

will be a great benefit to the commerce

of the Potomac river, and will be a great

benefit to the people of the city of Wash-

SPECIAL NOTICES.

VETERANS' ATTENTION.—AT THE

regular meeting of the National Veterans

Association, held at the National Hotel, Wash-

ington, on Monday, August 2, 1880, the

ratification of the National Veterans' Asso-

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